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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for thust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Virginia Elector's Speech.

At a meeting of the Virginia electoral college Monday the Hon, WILLIAM P. BARKSDALE, an elector at large and a member of the State Senate, made a to the intent of the makers of the Constitution, and as a result of long unbroken custom, an elector is no longer a chooser, but a mere puppet and registrar, Mr. BARKSDALE proceeded to emit his gath-BARKSDALE, "I would not vote for the assassination of his sovereign. PARKER. If it was a safe Democracy then it was insane.

Mr. BARKSDALE'S kicking against the pricks was absurdly belated. Why did it may well be that he has determined he consent to be an elector? Why did | that, if Russia is to have a Constitution, he bottle up his wrath from July to his name shall be linked with it in history, January?

None the less, Mr. BARKSDALE'S protest is additional evidence of the state of mind of the Bryanites in Virginia and in every other State. Of the Virginia to the polls and voted, while 120,000 resented the insult and management of the campaign by the men who four years before turned their faces on BRYAN."

Mr. BARKSDALE declared that Mr. ROOSEVELT was "fast becoming a good Democrat," and that "if he came further down the road the Democrats would | jects learn that, at last, they have the gladly name him as their standard bearer.

In spite of the exacerbation and exaggeration in these remarks there is some truth in them. Mr. BRYAN himself is well enough pleased with Mr. Roose-VELT. It becomes clear that the tre-. mendous pother made about the Booker T. Washington incident was largely artificial, meant to keep the disgusted Southern Bryanites "in line"; and it succeeded to the extent of cutting a few fringes off what otherwise might have been a general Roosevelt triumph.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S election was a great Democratic disaster and a great Roosevelt victory, but not a Republican victory. At present the Bryan men seem is hate the "reorganizers" worse than they did last spring and summer and they are grateful to Mr. ROOSEVELT, as they should be. Actively or passively they helped elect him. Their good will makes it easier for him to be "the President of the whole country."

Mr. Rooseveur is stronger at present party, a party not disposed to strain the influences. That situation is an out- Council and adopt such by-laws as ceased to worship or regard the Consti- | policies for sound principles. tution. There are, in fact, two Federalist parties, and Mr. BRYAN is a Fed- | tion during recent months may or may eralist without knowing it.

The Latest News About the War.

If we try to sum up the significance of all the facts made known to us since the surrender of Port Arthur, we shall arrive at the conclusion that, although Russia's prospect of success is darker than ever, the hopeless war is likely to be prosecuted tains ascendency at St. Petersburg, but . that the accession of M. WITTE to a virtual dictatorship threatens the cabal ANDER II.

As for the ill-equipped, ill-officered If we may trust the information that | ized a few weeks earlier. This was in comes to us from British sources, the the spring of 1902. therefore, their only alternative to de- commendable proposition, thus: struction is immediate flight.

The report which reached us vesterday to the effect that the larger part of Gen. Noor's army had already reached the front and been incorporated with the great force under Marshal OYAMA fends to confirm the expectation exprobably true that, until the arrival arbitration board and settled." of this welcome reenforcement, Oyama was somewhat weaker in respect of infantry and cavalry, though not of artillery, than his Russian antagonist. Now he should have a decided preponderance, for it turns out that Gen. Nogi, at the time when Fort Arthur fell, had under his command nearly one hundred thousand effectives. Not more than fifteen thousand at the utmost will be needed to garrison the fortress, so long as the Japanese retain their ascendency at sea, which, as yet, is not even threatened. The accession of some eighty thousand veterans should enable Marshal Oyama shortly to execute

churian winter, and in spite of the confidence said to be felt by KUROPATKIN'S officers that, for the present, they need apprehend no attack, we expect to hear important news from the Sha River at no distant day.

Meanwhile, the focus of interest has shifted from the Far East to St. Petersburg. Ostensibly, the resignation of Prince SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY from the Ministry of the Interior, and the transfer of that office to M. WITTE, already President of the Council, is a triumph for the Reactionists, for it is known that M. WITTE opposed the granting at this time of the petition of the zemstvos for representative government. For the Reactionists, however, it must have been a counsel of despair that drove them to invoke the aid of their old enemy. whom they were able only with the utmost difficulty to expel from the Ministry of Finance, a post of trivial consequence compared with the dictatorial powers vested in a Minister of the Interior. queer speech. Regretting that, contrary There is no doubt that a strong and resolute man, armed with the almost limitless authority of the latter office, will be the real Czar, so long as he retains the confidence of his ostensible master. The Grand Dukes are not likely ered bile against Judge PARKER. "Were to forget that the only possible mode I free and untrammelled," said Mr. of dislodging Loris Melikoff was by What M. WITTE's ultimate intentions

as regards constitutional reform are it is as yet impossible to say, though In the meantime, there are many things that we do know about him. He is an implacable enemy of corruption. So long as he is master, there will be no more shameful embezzlement in the Democrats he asserts that "80,000 went ordnance department, in the quartermaster's department, in the medical department and in the commissariat of the army and the navy. Every Russian soldier and Russian seaman will get what is coming to him. A great wave of hope and confidence will sweep over the empire when the Czar's subone thing that makes autocracy endurable-a strong man and an honest man at the helm.

For the friends of peace there could be no better augury than the elevation of M. WITTE to virtual omnipotence, so far as Russia is concerned. He firmly opposed the war, not only on financial grounds, but because he was thoroughly alive to the relative preparedness of the Japanese. No one knew better to teach to the children the duties and than he, the provider of ways and means, responsibilities of citizenship in a demto what a ghastly extent his country's ocracy by the organization of "School military and naval strength had been Cities." In these the pupils, as citizens, sapped by fraud and peculation. We add they hear of M. WITTE'S promotion. those under which their elders live. the courage to denounce the Kishineff be prosperous and tranquil.

The New York Building Trades.

Mr. STARRETT'S arraignment of the than the Republican party. Mr. BRYAN parties to the complicated situation is strong enough in the Democratic which exists in the New York building anything to annoy their fellows, injure party, largely radical, to prevent its trades opens to public view a state of success when it plays conservative. Yet affairs with which few have been familiar, its usefulness. The citizens elect one there must be and will be a conservative although many have realized its baneful of their number Mayor, choose a City Constitution. It is the truth to say that growth of earlier conditions only less they think best suited to their needs. save by lip service the Democrats, be complex than those of to-day. It is the The enforcement of the laws is intrusted they Parkerites or Bryanites, have result of an effort to substitute narrow The system which has been in opera-

not be rightly termed a "conspiracy,' but unquestionably it was conceived in uated in folly. From it have come loss and suffering whose end is not yet. It has brought about a complication most difficult of satisfactory adjustment and caused injury which extends far beyond those actively concerned in it. Employso long as the grand ducal coterie re- ers and labor unionists are about equally the chief sufferer.

The history of the matter is long and with the impotence to which it was re- | endlessly complex. Its earlier and simduced by Loris Melikoff, Minister of pler stages go back to a time when disthe Interior in the last days of ALEX- satisfied laborers struck for higher pay. shorter hours or easier conditions and when dissatisfied employers locked out and ill-fated Baltic fleet, "built in the their workmen. Then came combinaeclipse, and rigged with curses dark," | tions of trade unions, sympathetic strikes it matters not much to the Japanese and the "closed shop." For the protecwhether official blindness shall send it tion of their interests contractors started forward to its doom or whether a gleam | the Building Trades Employers' Associaof common sense shall cause the Russian | tion. Its immediate opponent was the Admiralty to issue a peremptory recall. United Board of Building Trades, organ-

two divisions under Admiral Rosest- Both sides perfected their organiza-VENSKY and Admiral VÖLKERSTROM tions, and after a troubled period they have effected a junction, and are loitering | came together early in July, 1903. At a somewhere off the coast of Madagascar | series of conferences then held between or among the Comoro Islands. Orders | the Building Trades Employers' Associamay reach them at any moment by tion and the representatives of the labor telegraph from Paris to one of the French | unions there was drafted and signed a seaports in Madagascar. If the Russian set of agreements now known as the warships tarry long in East African Arbitration Plan. These agreements waters, their Japanese opponents may provided, in theory at least, for the decome in search of them. France, or termination of all disputes and differany other neutral, has no right to harbor ences by their submission to a board of evidence, that Massachusetts in general them more than twenty-four hours, and, arbitration. Article VIII, presents a

"The unions as a whole or as a single union shall not order any strike against a member of the Building 'Trades Employers' Association collectively or individually, nor shall any number of union men leave the works of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, nor shall any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association lock out his employees before the matpressed by military experts. It is ter in dispute has been brought before the general

> This is the central feature of the first fourteen articles and is in all ways excellent. The articles preceding it provide, generally, for the formation and organization of the board. Those which follow, up to Article XV., provide, in general, for its operation. Had the matter rested there and the terms of Article VIII, been left as the law and gospel of the parties of both parts all might have been well.

The rock on which the whole affair goes to pieces lies in the unholy alliance established by Article XV.:

"The members of this association agree to em ploy members of the trade unloss only, directly or indirectly, when parties to this agreement. It is understood, however, that in any case where a their places.

To reibly hauled out of their seats by the Englishmen, who threatened to pitch them off the car if they made any resistance, and then appropriated their places.

The said, i in trying to get an appropriate them from the River and Harbor Committee."

With a shudder, the weary taxpayers left that their earthing existence did not end all. a flank movement like that which proved | indirectly, when parties to this agreement. It is | they made any resistance, and then appropriated irresistible at Liaoyang. In spite, there- understood, however, that in any case where a their places.

fore, of the disabling severity of a Man- trade union is unable to provide sufficient workmen the employer or employers in that trade may hire workmen not members, who shall become members of the union if competent. That after the date of the signing of this agreement no union shall become a party to this agreement without the

consent of the executive committee." This establishes the "closed shop." By it the employers agree to hire only union men. In return for this, although it is not specifically stated in the plan, it is asserted that there was at least a tacit agreement that members of the unions included in the arrangement should do no work for contractors who were not members of the Employers' Association. That arrangement appears to effect a close corporation of New York workmen and employers which operates for the exclusion of all competition with either side. If an outside contractor secures a contract within the field covered by this agreement he can get no men to do his work. If outside workmen come in they can get no work to do, even if in the place from which they come they are

unionists in good and regular standing. It is alleged, and it seems to be shown. that under this system a monopoly of employers fixed its own prices for building, parcelled out to those composing it the work which came into the market. paid, with little protest, the rates demanded by their unionist associates in the scheme and charged the increase to those for whom the work was done. Millions of dollars worth of building enterprise has been suspended, and such work as has been done has cost from 20 to 50 per cent, more than was right or reasonable. The suspension of building activity which has followed the adoption of this narrow, short sighted and selfish policy is now reacting. Thousands of mechanics, skilled and unskilled, are reported as facing a winter of idleness.

We can see only one sound remedy. That lies in an open market for all contractors, wherever they may come from, and an open shop in all lines of trade and labor. If, in connection with this freedom of operation, there could come any assurance of fair stability of reasonable cost in building enterprise, new buildings would be started in all parts of the city and steady work at fair wages would be furnished for scores of thousands of wage earners.

No better plan can be devised than that of an open market for bidding contractors and an open shop for all workers.

The School City.

In some of the public schools of Cuba and the United States an effort is making ness on both sides make evident. conduct the affairs of miniature municithat the Jews will breathe again when palities under conditions approximating

Alone among the Czar's advisers he had In the January number of the Commons WILSON L. GILL, who is described massacre to DE PLEHVE's face, and as the originator of the plan, tells a to warn his master that religious persecu- rosy story of the development of the tion must cease, if Russia was ever to | idea and the good he believes it accomplishes in operation.

Every pupil in each school that forms a city is a voter. The School City laws are founded on the Golden Rule, and the citizens are prohibited from doing the school property or detract from to a chief of police for the whole city. with a captain and four policemen in each class room. Those who violate the School City laws may be punished by reprimand, administered by the officials of the mock corporation, and for selfishness, born in greed and perpet- serious offences the rights of citizenship may be withdrawn.

The teachers are not citizens, and what influence they exert on the School City is exercised in an advisory capacity. Every effort is made to induce the children to familiarize themselves with the practical business of governing, and the culpable. The public is the victim and | meetings of the corporation take the place of the old fashioned school debating society.

The youngsters soon learn to take great pride in their organizations. Mr. GILL believes that children made familiar with the forms of government will make better and more responsible citizens on attaining maturity than those who have had no such training.

At the same time the School City makes for good order and behavior in the school itself. In Philadelphia the system is being adopted extensively. In this State it has the approval of the head of the Normal School at New Paltz, who considers it of great importance.

The aim of modern educators is to enlist the active interest of the pupil in his school work, and this the School City is said to do. The organization of mock legislative bodies among older students is an old story, but a School City may be organized among the children of any grade and in this the strength of the plan seems to lie.

Some years ago we proved, by intrinsic and Boston in particular is BROWNING's "Red Cotton Nighteap Country." Boston blushed. She neither admitted nor denied. At last the truth comes out. Read it in the Transcript:

"Let us mercifully draw the curtain over his the Hostonian's) rising hour; sufficient he it to say hat he yet confinues armed with his nightcap his only concession to the rigors of winter,

Never should we have dared to peep, even in thought, into Boston's nightcap hours. The Transcript doesn't say that the nightcap is of red cotton. Fashion may have changed. Does the Boston nightcap have a long peak, such as one sees in eighteenth and early nineteenth century ilms-

The Color Line in South Africa. From London Truth.

toward the blacks is extended indiscriminately to Asiatics whose skins are not of the right color. Practically, a South African colonist seems unable to distinguish between a nigger and a Hindu, alrough the latter may be by comparison with the ritish colonist an educated gentleman. In a ecent letter from Natal the writer describes how he saw a party of white men board an electric train car in Durban. The car was full, and among the passengers were three Hindus. All three were orelbly hauled out of their scale by the English

MASAI CREATION MYTHS.

Close Resemblance to Old Testament Narrative. From the London Standard. Capt. Merker, a German officer who has spent some ten years in German East Africa,

has written a very interesting ethnographical monograph on the Masai natives, in which he describes not only the manners and cus-toms of that race, but also their language and traditions. According to Capt. Mer-ker, the Masai have had handed down to hem a story of the first creation of the world and the human race which bears a remark-ble resemblance to that contained in the Old Testament. The Masai relate that:

The Masar relate that:
In the beginning the earth was a barren, dry desert, in which there lived a Dragon. Then God came down from heaven, fought against the Dragon and vanquished it. There where God siew the beast and poured out its blood there arose a Paradise luxuriant with the richest vegetation. [The native word for this Paradise is "Kerio."] Then God created by His word sun, moon stars, plants and animals, and last of all He made the first human couple to arise.

Hereupon follows a description of how God

Hereupon follows a description of how God commanded the couple in question to abstain from eating the fruit of a certain tree, and how on His one day paying a visit, as was His custom, to Paradise, He found them guiltily trying to hide from Him. It was the Serpent here, too, who was at fault, and the woman who had succumbed to its temptation to eat the fruit. The Serpent, according to the Massi tradition, had three heads, and was punished by God by being commanded to live forever in the "holes of the earth."

The two human beings were then driven out of the Garden of Paradise by the "Morning Star," which was ordered to stand at the gate to keep it. Then the human race grew in number, and genealoxies are recorded very similar to those in the Bible account, until the first murder was committed, when a flood was caused to appear. Instead of Noah, a good old man named Tumbainot was bidden build a "wooden chest" and betake himself into it with his belongings and animals of every kind. From the ark, too, as in the Bible story, Tumbainot sent out a dove, built besides the dove, he also despatched a vulture to find out how the flood was looking. At the conclusion of the flood a fourfold rainbow appeared as proof of the cessation of God's ire.

The Jacob's ladder also plays a part in the

The Jacob's ladder also plays a part in the Masai tradition, but is used for a purpose very different from that in the Old Testament, being a means whereby God climbs down from heaven to visit the human race on earth. Mention is also made in the native tradition of the deception of the first born, and of the law of circumcision, the latter being sent through Marumi, the Moses of the Masai. Moreover, the Masai tell of the giving out from a mountain top of the Ten Commandments, among which are special commands not to have more gods than one, not to kill, and not to commit adultery. The Jacob's ladder also plays a part in the

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: An editorial in THE SUN of last Saturday clearly isfactory now.

If Canada would adopt our customs duties to the rest of the world and desired free trade with us such a proposition might be considered.

The closing paragraph in this editorial says; "What Canada really needs is not reciprocity, but a political relation of a more in-timate character with the American Union." That that is the real truth of the matter, stripped of all sentiment and pregnant with the logic of sagacity and geographical conditions, natural resources and national great-

We want free trade with the Philippines, and should have it at once. There is no reason why we should not have it within the imits of our tariff restrictions, thus affording the widest possible scope to our own manu-

factures and markets.

I think it can be safely said, as the expressed opinion of many merchants and manufactures and as being a reasonably safe conclusion, that marketing surplus manufacturers abroad is good business tact and does not necessitate an exchange of goods merely, as a correspondent of The Sun suggests; on the contrary, it unloads the goods and keeps our factories busy as well as deters foreign competition.

foreign competition. Gold being the basis of settlement, and not exchange of goods, it is simply a sale of labor and materials, as merchants everywhere buy where they can do the best. Even Governor Douglas and his friends say that they wish to buy in the cheapest and sell in the highest markets.

markets.

The principle of the protective tariff has fortunately accomplished for us what your correspondent Mr. William G. Lightbown so well sets forth in his arguments, that is, a condition where good pay and what comes with it has resulted in a surplus of manufactured products. The surplus is figuratively the steam escaping from the safety valve of industry; butto raise wages generally in order to curtail the product or increase the purchasing power of the workers would not accomplish that result, as it would stimulate home demand and manufactures about equally, thus still leaving the surplus to be disposed of.

We shall soon sell all the surplus to the surplus to be the product of the workers would not accomplish that result, as it would stimulate home demand and manufactures about equally, thus still leaving the surplus to be disposed of.

We shall soon sell all the surplus to the surplus to be disposed of. disposed of.

We shall soon sell all the surplus products and manufactures we wish to sell or have to offer at good prices, as trade is coming

o offer at good prices, as trade is coming our way.

The farmer who produces the vital essentials and the manufacturer who makes what both production. Both are doing well, and all the surplus can be sold to good advantage, as well as to depress foreign competition.

Wages cannot be increased, any more than they can be reduced, in such a manner as proposed by Mr. Lightbown.

We have reached the present satisfactory conditions by gradual growth and rest entirely upon maintaining the factors in such progress, which are, intelligence in legislation and in labor organizations.

These are the factors that have conserved our labor and resources.

Naw York, Jan. 10.

American Automobiles in England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From Mr. Evans, our Consul-General at London. official returns showing that up to April of last year the United Kingdom was using 31.421 automobiles and motor cycles of all makes. Of these, a London newspaper quoted by Mr. Evans says that comparatively few are of British manufacture. Three years ago America exported to England not more than 400 cars a year at most. We now send that number to one firm alone. Meantime England's export of the machines is trifling. I wenty cars would cover all she has sent to Amer Our Bureau of Statistics records that our export

of automobiles to all countries during the eleven months ended with November amounted to \$1,682,-991, as agalust \$1,419.481 for the same period of 1903. This is not a very remarkable increase. Is the reason to be found in the following from United States Consul James Boyle of Liverpool?

States Consul James Boyle of Liverpool?

It is unfortunate for the reputation of American (motor) cars in this country that a number of the makes sent over have not been of the best-cheapness and showy looks evidently being considered more important than quality. There are American cars over here which have a good reputation, and I think there is a market for a thoroughly good American car at moderate price. There is no question about the quality of the English cars, but they are, as a rule, too expensive.

American automobile manufacturers will know whether Consul Boyle's criticism fits the case. They ought to know, too, that American exports of automobiles, or of any other of our multitudinous manu-factures, can not be increased by sending out shoddy WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, Jan. 10.

Sanitary Conditions in Cuba. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is quite true

that the city of Havana seems to be clean as far as into the houses of the town and he will find dirt and fith enough to cause alarm. Havans, on the whole, however, may be considered a clean city. I have been in most of the other towns of the island a number of times, and without exception they are extremely unsanitary.

The conditions at Baracoa are fearful. I have

been compelled to threaten the city officials of that town with exposure to your valuable paper in order o accomplish any result toward cleanliness. cats, chickens and dogs are allowed to remain in the streets until removed by private means; the rooms used for tollet purposes in the principal cafes of the town are in such a filthy and terrible condition that life is placed in great peril, even to pass by in front of the building.

About the middle of December I spent a night at a hotel in Santiago in the most prominent part of the town. During the night the employees of the It is deplorable to read that the contempt and hotel pumped out the cesspool, and the refuse was pathing manifested by the whites in South Africa spread over the payement immediately in front of was compelled to leave my room at 3 o'clock in the morning and go elsewhere. The contents of the pool were allowed to remain in the street until traffic had distributed it the next day.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

J. W. BEALL.

Plutonian Pork.

Charon was ferrying his passengers over the styx. "Yes," he said, "I'm trying to get an appropria-

OUR NATION'S WANTS.

Increased Outlets and No Curtailment of Manufacturing Activity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: were right when you said the other day that "the true remedy for surplus production is outlets." Discussion as to whether or not high wages unduly increase production seems beside the question. Presuming, for the sake of argument, that high wages mean higher prices for some of our manufacture used at home, what matters that? If what we buy is high priced, then what we sell, including our labor, will be high priced too.
We do not need any such chicken-hearted

policy as reducing wages or production. On the contrary, it is for us to keep on building factories, to keep on filling our factories with men and material, and to continue prolucing just as much as we can possibly make. Our industrial steam must not be shut off. We must go on carrying every pound our Mr. Abraham's suggestions and

steam gauges will record.
We have 82,000,000 months to feed and 82,000,000 bodies to clothe and lodge. Of these over 7,000,000 are factory workers, with fully 21,000,000 others directly dependent on them. Reducing production will neither feed, clothe

As you said, we want outlets, and we want increased business in the outlets we already have. It is for our manufacturers and exporters to push their goods intelligently and actively into every corner of the earth.

It is for Congress to stop all unnecessary scussion and promptly give such measures of aid to our shipping industry as the Merchant Marine Commission may advise. It is for the American people to back up loyally the Administration in its efforts to

build up the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, so that they may need and buy more American goods. It is for Congress to say to President Roosevelt, "Don't wait on long-winded reports, but dig the canal. Dig! dig! dig! Take charge of it yourself and it will be done in good and short order.

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, Jan. 10.

The City Bank.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The scandal which at present is hovering about the premier banking institution of America, seeming to involve it through its officer in the attempt to sell things to the public at a false value, again starts up an alarming train of thought in many minds. A few months ago the premier bankers of the country were shown to have hired brokers to make a false market for the worthless Shipanswers the question of reciprocity with telling of the efforts of the promoters of this Canada, even if they wanted it, with the fact enterprise to float their securities abroad that trade conditions are healthy and sat- revealed to every one a clear attempt at

Now, consider that in each case the men involved stood in the very first and highest rank of the business, social and religious life of our city and country.

Consider, also, this strange and evil feature of such cases, the fact that robody seems to care. Their offices are still filled with representative men-they still hold their director-ships in fiduciary institutions, while socially you meet at their houses the first men of

What, then, is the conclusion? Are we in America all sunk to such a low level of business morality that we are actually unable to discriminate between an honest act and the act of a common thief? Or can t be true, as Lawson claims, that these people are literally and in fact a band of financial highwaymen, but so powerful that neither the law nor the individual dares rise against them and hurl them to the punishment they would seem to deserve? OBSERVER. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Divided and Turbulent Hungary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The trouble Hungary induce me to give some statistics of In 1900 the population was divided thus as to race:

Rumanians	
Germans 2.135	,000
Siovaks 2.020	
Croatlana 1.879	.000
Serviana 1.052	
Various 827	,000
Total	000
Of these, the Hungarian language is spoken	DX.
0,176,000.	
Religion divides the population as follows:	
Atholics 9.920	.000
Orthodox	.000
Freeks 2.816	.000
1 1111 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	COO

How is it possible to weld together all these various nationalities and religious—with their in-tense prejudices—into a Hungarian nation? As a frequent visitor to Hungary I say it cannot be

The Hungarians are a turbulent, awashbuckling people and in my opinion a few years will see Hun gary the scene of bitter strife and trouble. An or what? Hungarian nationality! But what of the Croatians, Slovaks, Rumanians, Servians and others within Hungarian borders?

The United States. Great Britain and Ireland. TO THE EDITOR OF TER SUN-Sir: Under the above heading THE SUN of to-day has solved the

ever read and I venture to say it will be quoted wherever a newspaper is printed.

will think it over before many years. fifteen years since I came to this country, and I fractory, amenable to discipline, or exceptionally make bold to say that no alliance ever will be entered into white the frish question exists.

Let England concillate the Irish and England number of prisoners' aid soc will be surprised at the generous hand the Irish will give them. If not, never an alliance with our great United States, which the Irish love and which I hope that THE SUN will revert to that questlos

often and may it enjoy many, many prosperous years to defend us and teach us! PATRICK CARMODY. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

An Admiring Friend in Syracuse

that it is only the fault of birth that I did not begin earlier. I have been ever pleased to remark its absolute consistency in maintaining the traditions in every respect of its brilliant originality. Not view to working, and without the least intention of joining in the very face, the general setting and typoonly in the very face, the general setting and typo-graphical appearance of the newspaper, but in character, quality and style it is to-day the same and leads a life apart. SUN that it always has been and like an old reliabie friend, yet as one ever new and refreshing.

I welcome each coming number with a delight and ecstasy not to be incited by the vacillating and ecstasy not to be included character of so many newspapers.

C. H. GREEN.

Knows It All. But We Decline to Draw on His Knowledge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I write to inform you I have 1501 reasons why people do not join the churches, written out so that I can produce the reasons. There is nothing against Christianity or Bible in the entire list. All are different for every and all others individually and also collec-

I am of Puritan ancestry and Revolutionary stoch. If you should send a representative to see me I would be pleased to show the truth of these items I have written you. I should like to publish the set with two other parts to the work. I am not an infidel, but far from it. CLAREMONT, N. H., Jan. Q. JOHN M. WRITING.

Electricity to Locate Fish Shoal.

From the Electrical Review.

A German patent has been taken out for an electrical apparatus whereby the presence and extent of eboals of fish can be ascertained. A microphope, enclosed in a watertight case, connegted with an electric battery and telephone, is lowered into the water.
So long as the telephone hangs free no sound is

heard, but on its coming into contact with a shoal of fish, the constant tapping of the fish again microphone case produces a series of sounds which at once betrays their presence. The rope attached The rope attached to the microphone is marked so that the exac depth of the shoal is designated

Willing to Oblige. Mother-Don't let me catch you at that lam

again Tommy - Well. Mrw. If you'd keep it lower down,

FOR NEW BROOKLYN SUBWAY. Lawrence Abraham Suggests a Tunnel

From City Hall to Borough Hall. The new subway plan proposed by Lawrence Abraham of Abraham & Straus, which has been unanimously approved by the West End Board of Trade, the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, the Thirtieth Ward Improvement League, the Thirtyfirst Ward Board of Trade and the Staten Island Board of Trade and Transportation, will be presented to the Rapid Transit Com-

mission at a meeting to be held to-morrow. Mr. Abraham explained his plan in detail before the delegates of the various organizations referred to at a meeting held n Day's Hall, South Brooklyn, Monday night. The meeting was largely attended and the delegates took a deep interest in unanimously indorsed the plan. The Manufacturers' Association of New York and the Brooklyn League have already approved the plan, and it is said that it c to solving the congestion at the Manhattan terminal of the Bridge and will afford quicker transit than any other plan nggested. In explaining his plan Mr. Abra-

ham said:

"What I propose to have done will be to connect at the Manhattan end of the Bridge a subway that will come to Brooklyn without any change of cars. In other words, by my plan the local service of the Manhattan subway would become the express

out any change of cars. In other words, by my plan the local service of the Manhattan subway would become the express service in Brocklyn. The route proposed would connect with the Manhattan subway at the Manhattan City Hall, crossing the river and running through Washington street to the Brocklyn Borough Hall, with the first stop at the junction of Washington and Court streets. From that point the tunnel will run through Court street, thence to Atlantic avenue, to Fourth avenue and thence to Fort Hamilton.

"This would be the most direct and quickest route imaginable and would relieve to a very large extent the congestion that exists at the Brocklyn Bridge during the rush hours. For instance, if the proposed subway is built, persons coming to Brooklyn will be able to take local trains in Manhattan below Twenty-third street and obtain a direct service to Brooklyn without a change of cars. After leaving the Borough Hall station the service would become express. Under this scheme there would be thousands of Brooklynites who come from points between the Bridge and Twenty-third street who would be saved getting into the crush at the Bridge.

from points between the Bridge and Twenty-third street who would be saved getting into the crush at the Bridge.

"Under the conditions that will obtain on the route that is being built at the present time there will be little if any relief from the congestion that exists during the rush hours at the Manhattan end of the Bridge.

"The claim that the proposed route to Fort Hamilton will be of little or no benefit to residents of other sections of the city is all bosh. Transfer points could easily be established at both points of contact, Washington and Fulton streets and Atlantic and Flatbush avenues."

TENEMENT DEPT. GROWING. Needs New Offices and Is to Get Fine Ones on Feb. 1.

Plans have been filed with Building Super-intendent Hopper for new offices to be estab-lished in the new Mercantile Building at the southwest corner of Fourth avenue and lished in the new Mercantile Building at the southwest corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street for the Tenement House Department, which in two years has outgrown its original quarters in the New York Telephone building at Irving place and Eigh-teenth street. Commissioner Crain has planned to move to the new building on Feb. 1.

Feb. 1.

The offices will occupy the entire fourth floor of the building, which contains about 11,000 square feet of office space, and is served by four passenger elevators. The offices, are to cost \$7,000 to install. They will be fitted with partitions of ornamental wood and Florentine glass and desk raillings of wrongst iron and brass. ings of wrought iron and brass.

CORSET ART OFF THE AVENUE. Mr. Pallas Has to Paint Out His Own Ads on the Library Fence.

The Pallas Art Gallery of corset, whiskey and patent medicine advertisements which has graced the fence around the half comleted Public Library building in Fifth venue has gone at last. Park Commissioner Pallas on receiving the Supreme Court order to remove the signs notified 2,441,000 McNamara & Co., the contractors, to carry it out. They had done nothing up to yesther indepartment painters to paint out the advertisements

Jail Life in Japan

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Imagine a park or garden in the Japanese style, with dwarf trees, sufrounded by a hedge instead of a wall, in this park a group of Japanese houses, like those occupied by the peasants. The prison-ers are all at work proportioned to their physical ability. Some are threshing and grinding rice; ove heading THE SUN of to-day has solved the sh question. The discipute is in the most logical article on that question I is military in form, but in its spirit reformatory

There is not one chance in a hundred of England's for this is the efficiency of the Japanese poing as you suggest, but I venture to predict she which is said to be the best in the world. The ill think it over before many years.

I am an Irishman and have read THE SUN for ferently fed, according as they are idle and re-Heaven defend the United States from ever entering into an alliance with England, unless England gives that land of Erin back to its rightful The result has been the organization of a large

Dutch Undergraduates. From Macmillan's Magazine.

For the first three weeks the life of a freshman or "Green," as he is called in Holland, is a perfect purgatory. From 8 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night he is absolutely at the beck and co of every member of the university, and more espe-cially of the second year men. They can send him on errands, compel him to amuse them, bully him To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Twenty-five and tease him to their heart's desire.

A Green is easily recognizable, for he is obliged to cut his hair short and to wear a low collar and a

If a boy has come to the university solely with a

Shortage in Medicinal Plants

From the New York Medical Journal.

It is reported that there is a scarcity of variou medicinal roots and herbs, especially those American production, and that in consequenthe market prices of those crude drugs have been the activity of the synthetist is driving the herba list out of business, though it may be that the sol has not recently yielded the usual amount of medic inal plants. Whatever may be the cause of the present deficiency, it is to be hoped that it we remedled in another season, for we can h yet do without the old vegetable materia medica.

Prohibition and High License

From the Topeka Capital.

In the little town of Lanham, Kan., the main street is the line between Nebraska and Kansas. The north side is in Nebraska and the south side is in Kansas. Nebraska has a high license law; Kansas, prohibition. On the north side of the street is no saloon; on the south or Kansas side

Fifteen Million Candle Power Light. From the London Dally Mall.

St. Catherine's lighthouse has just been fitted with a flashlight which is estimated to be equal to 15,000,000 candle power, and on nights when the atmosphere is favorable its beam is probably visible from the French coast. The old light was of about 8,000,000 can die power.

Knicker-Do you think it will be hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Bocker-Not if they judge him by the taxes he

of his duty. He woke me up.

HELPING STATE CHARITIES The Charities Ald Association Reviews

Work-Overcrowded Hospitals. The State Charities Aid Associa held its annual meeting yesterday in Charities Building to review the ye work and plan for the future. Ren were heard on the many sided activ of the association and recommendati made concerning the future needs of the

State's charitable organizations. The annual report calls special attention to the overcrowding of the State hospitals for the insane. The association's visitors found that the number of patients in the State hospitals on Oct. 1 was 25,019; the cartified capacity is about 22,000. Sufficient appropriations have been made to relieve appropriations have been made to relieve these conditions, but progress on the buildings is slow. A bill passed by the last Legislature, largely through the influence of the association, provides for the establishment of a psychopathic hospital for the reception and examination of the alleged insane in New York city. This is intended primarily for receiving cases of mental disorder in the earliest stages.

"It is hoped and expected," says the report, "that it will in a very large degree obviate the stigma which now attaches to a commitment to an insane asylum, and that by securing earlier treatment of incipient cases of mental disease, permanent commitment in a considerable number of cases will be unnecessary."

It is considered that the most important piece of legislation procured by the associa-

iece of legislation procured by the associa-on last year was that establishing the New York Training School for Girls at Hudson,

N. Y.

President George F. Canfield, in his closing address, called attention to the fact that this association has under its care and oversight 1,138 children, "a larger number than in any Protestant institution in or near the city of New York, making it one of the largest child caring agencies in the State."

NO RAILROADING IN BRONX PARK Say the Borough Organizations Arrayed Against Parsons's Plan.

The association interested in preventing he building of an elevated extension of the subway through Bronx Park, as has been suggested to the Rapid Transit Commission by Engineer William Barclay Parsons, with the cordial approval of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, met

yesterday at the City Club.

The Van Nest Property Owners' Association and the North Side Board of Trade strongly advocated turning the line east from the 177th street station of the subway along the West Farms road to Morris Park avenue, and thence northeast to the junction of the White Plains road, and north to the of the White Plains road, and north to the city limits. They opposed the line through the park on the ground that it would be of little or no use to the people of the districts lying to the east. The New York Zoological Society announced that it will fight to the last ditch any proposal to run a road through Bronx Park. The society also announced that it had asked for a special hearing before the Rapid Transit Commission.

elevated railroads anywhere in New York city was adoped in a modified form. A representative of the Botanical Gar-

dens said that a large plant house which is to be built at once on the east side of the park ought to be an additional reason for carrying the new road to the east, as it carrying the new road to the east, as it will attract many persons and prove a source of profit to the company operating the road. A resolution opposing the road through the park was unanimously carried.

BRYAN LOSES AGAIN.

Sealed Letter Bequest of \$50,000 of P. S. Bennett Thrown Out in Court. NEW HAVEN, Jan. 10 .- In his second attempt in the Superior Court in this State

to get possession of the \$50,000 left him in

trust by the provision of a sealed letter at the death of Philo S. Bennett William J. Bryan was défeated to-day by Judge Silas Robinson refusing to allow the sealed letter to be admitted as evidence. When the Superior Court several months ago denied Mr. Bryan's application to have the sealed letter probated as part of the will Mr. Bryan, as executor, brought suit for a construction of the will. In the

suit for a construction of the will. In the arguments to-day concerning the admissibility of the sealed letter as evidence, Henry G. Newton, counsel for Mr. Bryan, and Judge Henry Stoddard, representing the widow, had a wordy war as to whether Mr. Bennett believed in free silver.

As Mr. Nawton was finishing his arguments.

As Mr. Newton was finishing his argument for the admission of the disputed document he observed: "I might also add that the personal rela-tions between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Bryan were friendly and that their political princi-

of which the prison uniforms are made: the old and infirm are separating leaves of paper. All of them receive a percentage of their carnings. The younger prisoners are in school. The discipline is military in form, but in its spirit reformatory.

There are few evasions, notwithstanding the ease with which they could be effected. One reason for this is the efficiency of the Japanese police, which is said to be the best in the world. The prisoner of the letter says so, does it not?" queried Judge Robinson.

"Well, Bryan had Bennett say so," retorted counsel for Mrs. Bennett.

Mr. Bryan will take the case to the case the case to the case the case to Mr. Bryan will take the case to the Supreme Court in an effort to prove that the letter was a declaration of trust by which he is the beneficiary. Judge Robinson in passing on the construction of the will admitted the \$30,000 bequests to Mr. and

Mrs. Bryan for educational purposes. BIGGER SUMS FOR HOSPITALS. Very Large Collections This Year Expected

by the Hospital Association. At the annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, held yesterday in the United Charities Building. George MacCulloch Miller and Charles Lanier, for the twenty-sixth time, were respectively elected president and treas-

Messrs. Lee Kohns and Henry L. Stim-

son were elected to the board of trustees, and the following were added to the mem-bership as representing different auxiliaries: Douglas Robinson, real estate; Edward R. Emerson, wines; Emil S. Levi, laces; Otto M. Eidlitz, building; R. J. Schaefer, brewers; William Goldman and J. E. Van Wagenen, clothing and its kindred trades. Frederick F. Cook, the general agent, reported a most favorable outlook for the collection now in properses. collection now in progress. For the churches the aggregate may be double the amount

auxiliaries gave promise of doing better than in any previous year. DOHERTY WANTS VINDICATION Police Captain Off the Force Ten Years

realized last year, and nearly all the trade

Asks for a Re-trial. Michael Doherty, who, ten years ago, was a captain on the police force, has written to Police Commissioner McAdoo asking for a retrial. He doesn't want to get back on the police force, for he has made money making cider, but he wants the stain re-

moved from his good name.

Doherty was in charge of the Fifth street station and came to grief during the Lexow investigation, when Mrs. August Thurow testified that she had given the captain \$25 not to be molested while she was running a place of doubtful character. Ever since his dismissal Doherty has applied to the various Police Commissioners for a retrial and has carried his case to the courts.

Mr. McAdoo wouldn't say yesterday what e would do in the case. If Doherty esitled to reinstatement and retirement on

No City Monument to Slocum Victims. The Corporation Counsel advised the Al-

dermen yesterday that the city cannot build a monument to the victims of the Slocum Crime.

Magistrate—What is the charge!

Polecinan—Resisting an officer in the discharge moneys except for municipal or county

mon sang som